## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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#### THE GOD OF PEACE.

Fleet-pinioned as the gale he rides!
The man-bird wheels his easy flight;
New monarch of the new age, guides
The eager millions into light.
Long-waiting world hear thou his cry: "Put battleship and rifle by!"

Builders of Dreadnoughts, useless now; Armed ranks that wait the nod to

slay; List ye to call of loom and plow, The Accoplanc is King today! Long-suffering world hear thou his cry: 'Lay uniform and bugle by!"

No more shall patent shell and mine Our transfer navies split and mow;
Nor trumpets spur the charging line—
The God of Peace has writ it so;
"War-weary world hear thou his cry;
"Put hate and all her furies by!"

The man-bird sweeps the conquered

sky,
To horror turns the lust to slay;
The nations set their quarrels by
Peace makes the heroes of today;
Hear thou the happy millions pray; blind we were but yesterday -Percy Shaw in Hampton's Magazine,

#### THE INCARNATION.

The observance of the anniversary of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth is the commemoration of the most stupendous miracle in the history of the world. If it is true that the Infinite became flesh and dwelt among us, it is a miracle compared to which the healing of the sick and the raising of the dead are insignificant. It is a miracle that is parallelled only by the creation of the world and the appearance of man therein. It is the great miracle around which the entire human history revolves. Before the coming of the Son of Man every prophecy, every type pointed to that cen ter. After the advent every forward movement of civilization has derived its force from the work He performed. the truth He revealed, and throughout all eternity the songs of the redeemed will commemorate the atoucment o Calvary. "Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh."

The great purpose of this manifestation was the salvation of the race from error, and destruction. And to accomplish this, Jesus revealed the Father 'No man hath seen God at any time; the Only Begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father. He hath declared Him." (John 1: 18.) Again: "He that hath seen me light seen the Father. (John 14: 9.)

Jesus came to reveal the fatherhood of God. This was though not an entirely new truth, one very little understood. The chosen people knew the Goo of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob as Jehovah, and they had correct ideas of His power. His love for the people of His choice, His justice, and His jealousy but of the Fatherhood of God they had but a dim conception. And in the Gentile world the idea was unknown.

songs of heavenly hosts announced the great miracle of incarnation. Jesus. the Son of God, entered into the world and with Him came new light upon the relationship between God and man. So tremendous is this truth, so incomprehensible to human understanding that even today, after two thousand years of preaching, the greater part of mankind either does not realize what it means, or rejects it as blasphemy. But Jesus revealed the Fatherhood of God:

Fatherhood implies relationship. If God is our Father, we are His children. It implies authority. If He is our Father, our duty is to obey Him. It implies mutual affection. If He is our Father, our duty is to love Him, And it implies, furthermore, our right to inheritance as children. If God is our Father, we are not servants in the house but sons and daughters. What an infinite source of strength, of consolation, of inspiration and encouragement in this truth! If we understand it at all, the wonderful teaching of the Prophet Joseph on the possibilities of human development will appear as natural as a corollary from a proposition already proved. The truth reyealed to him; "Then shall they be gods, because they have no end; therefore shall they be from everlasting to everlasting, because they continue; then shall they be above all, because all things are subject unto them. Then shall they be gods, because they have all power, and the angels are subject unto them," is no longer incomprehen-

It is well worth remembering the day the nativity of Jesus, although the exact date is, of course, lost to human annals. But that does not matter. This time of the year, when the darkness has begun to yield to light, and the days are gradually growing longer, is as good as any on which to celebrate that day. It is worthy of remembrance, and we should make it a day not of feasting and reveling but of contemplation of what the coming of Jesus means to the world, and to us All we have of civilization is due to His teachings. He set mankind free. by the truth, and to this freedom is due every advancement in science, in morality, in democracy, in philanthropy, in religion. Even the pagan world today is being enlightened by the revelations of Jesus.

## A COMMON FALLACY.

A remarkable but precisely true statement of economic truth came from Britain's Chancellor of the Exchiquer in the course of a recent

speech in London. "It is a shallow but common fal-

or and pay good wages to those who to that extent they are rendering a service to the community. Quite the reverse, They are withdrawing a large number of capable men and women from useful and productive work."

We do not remember to have seen this obscure and misunderstood economic fact more aptly stated, not even by the facile economist Laveleye of continental Europe who has especially exploited it. Mr. George is, without question, a wonderful campaigner. But that he should not hesitate to speak thus to workingmen is

an exhibition also of great courage. For the working man especially, and the average man almost everywhere, believes that the more rich man spends upon himself-upon fine clothing and carriages, blooded horses and fast automobiles, upon costly residences ard luxurious furniture, and especially upon a numerous retinue of servantsall such expenditures represent, to the

average mind, money "thrown into

circulation" and employment furnish-

ed for the working classes. To the economist, on the contrary, all excessive personal expenses, and all luxurious expenditures whatsoever represent precisely that much capital withdrawn from the building of railroads, the manufacture of goods, the development of farms and agriculture, or other forms of productive enterprise and put into forms where it no longer produces anything of value to the world at large, but simply satisfies the whim, caprice, or vanity

of the spender, Every needless automobile, every un necessary palace, every unprofitable servant, is a loss in the economic sense, to the prosperity of the country at large.

If any one finds this conclusion difficult to understand, he might be reminded that any capital which goes into the production of things useless cannot at the same time be used for the production of those useful and necessary commodities which are so greatly needed and desired by the great majority of mankind-such, for instance, as shoes, food, shelter, and education.

Even after one perceives this fact, he is likely to imagine, since the money used in the purchase of useless articles is still in existence and "in circulation," as the saying is, that it is still just as available for producing necessary articles as if it had not already been used (consumed) in the production of unnecessary ones. It is the labor and capital—the human time and effort and the materials of productive industry-that have been consumed. These have been in the language of Burke, "sunk and lost," and are therefore "gone forever."

The fact that the check or the coin still remains does not alter the situation in the least. That much has been wasted, that much labor and capital and time have been withdrawn from the world's total of necessary articles.

"Waste not, want not," is as true today as it was when first these words were so wisely and aptly spoken. The Savior, who, as it appears, could multiply the loaves and fishes at will neverthless instructed the disciples to gather up the fragments, He permitted no waste. Every form of waste and luxury is sin as well as folly, and it robs some workingman of the daily bread for his family.

## NO DANGER OF INVASION.

If Adjutant General J. B. Lauck is correctly quoted, it is his opinion that the coast of California is dangerously exposed to an enemy, in case of war As for fortifications, he says:

"San Francisco has the best fortified harbor in the world, yet how far do have to go to see another fortified we have to go to see another forthed place on the coast? The next fortified place is down at San Diego, 500 miles distant. Great gods! That's proper protection? Again on the north we have to go clear up to Washington to the mouth of the Columbia river before we find more fortification. I see no reason for anything to prevent trans-sports from landing troops from any-where around those interior points and coming inland and taking possession of all the transportation lines and passes Who or what is goig to stop them?

If we understand the gentlemin correctly, he considers it necessary to have forts dotting the coast so close to each other and so amply manned that no hostile fleet can land an invading army between them. In order to secure this result it would be necessary to build a Chinese wall all along the coast. He talks as if a fleet could sail all the way from, let us say Japan, and land troops somewhere, and nobody know anything about it. We fancy that before such a hostile fleet had been equipped, its destiny would be known all over the world. And then its progress would be watched from day to day, and by the time it had decided on where to anchor, it would find everything in readiness for the reception. It is not to be supposed that our own warships would be idle. Russia's war lords thought they could send a fleet to the other side of the world to fight Japan, but they learned that they could not pick a landing place at their pleasure. The naval game is one that two can play, and on that account the Russians could not land at all. The talk about the invasion of this Country from a fleet is silly.

The fear is, we suppose, of Japan and it must be admitted that the ambition of that country may some time prompt it to try conclusions with the United States. Such a contingency is not impossible, unless wars in the near future are abolished by international agreement. But there is no immediate danger. Japan just now is busy in China. She has annexed Korea, and will soon have a large slice of Manchurla. She will then have ample room for some time to come, and she will be in a position to command a large portion of the trade of Chind. Japan will not engage in war with any first class power until she is financially prepared to do so, and that will not be for some years to come. In the meantime the Panama canal will be opened and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be prought close together for purposes of defense. A contributor to the Columbian Magazine, signing himself "Na-

varch," truly says: "Invasion of the United States by "Invasion of the United States by a European or Pacific power is practi-cally impossible, nor would any power care to attempt it. The fleet of the aggressor would seek our battle-

it. If successful, command of the sea would be assured, our trade would be stopped and peace forced without pos-sibly a shot fired against our coast itstopped and peace roccal whome pos-sibly a shot fired against our coast it-self. No advantage by invasion seems possible which could not better be gained by beating us on the sea and forcing terms by suspending the na-tion's power to sell its products."

What purpose can be gained, then, by talking about our defenseless condition as long as we have a navy that is ample to meet any possible antagon-

#### A QUESTION THAT STILL LIVES.

Some time ago the remark was mad in these columns that, though the question of plural marriage, as far a the Church is concerned, is a past is sue, yet it would not be surprising if thinkers and writers of the world at large would take it up, from time to time, for discussion. The remark was prompted by a letter written by a prominent Austrian, in which the au thor expressed his views on the subject. Lately we have found the opinion voiced in the remark referred to corroborated. The subject is being discussed with more or less thorough

ness by many authors. We have before us a little book on "The Millennium," by Charles Stuart Welles, M. D., printed in London, it which the author discusses plans fo "The United States of the World." He deals with many social questions, and among others the marriage question. He is not a "heretic" on that doctrine for he believes that "the monogamous statutes, imperfect as they are, tend to the elevation of womankind. It is the ideal marriage," And yet when he comes to consider the present status of society he feels the necessity of a law legitimatizing all children and when asked whether this would not institute polygamy he admits that it

would and then argues: "We have now a monogamic law which says that when a man who is already judicially married, marries again, the second marriage becomes void-nutlity! And the woman is a nullity for ever afterwards. Such law is wrong. Reverse it, that when a man marries in any manner a sec ond wife, that marriage also becomvalid, and the husband is as much bound to protect his two wives and their children, as he is the first. This may be the other extreme, but it nevertheless fixes the legal responsi-bility where it belongs."

In another place he says:

"The point, is, whether some polyg-amous principle is not necessary to en-force the responsibility of a father to his children, whether by one mar-rlage or more. This is the legal point of our argument, and I present it plainly with the object of attracting more attention than the judge and the legislature seem wiling to give to the present status of marriage laws. I am convinced that holding men responsi-ble for second wives, or responsible at least for the legitimac" of all children is the only operative method to secure publicity, and any law which is no operative publicly must prove ineffective. I maintain that such a polygfective. I maintain that such a polyg-amous principle would not increase polygamy, but would restrict secret evils. The knowledge of this respon-sibility would alone prove a restraint, and those who had polygamous in-stincts need no change in the laws to accommodate them. The present bal-ance-wheel of monoramy is the social will within its politying both morally and evil, which is polli- ing, both morally and physically, and it is wide-spread in its hold upon our social life. No polygamous history, ancient or modern, affords a parallel in vice to the secret side of modern monogamy."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his little mas terful book on "The Spirit of Democracy," recognizes that the questions relating to the home are still under discussion. He says:

"Such are some of the questions which we are today asking ourselves in America concerning the family. Is the family founded on the marriage of one husband to one wife, or of one husband to many wives? If one husband to many wives, should be have them iving together in one home, or should he have them in succession, each one in turn departing to make room for her successor? Is the family the social unit on which the organization o church and state and industry depends or is it a mere incident in a purely in-dividualistic society? Should marriage be permanent or transient, for life or for the mutual pleasure of the parties? Does the husband owe any duties to the wife? Does the wife owe any duties to the husband? If so, what are they? Do they owe any duties to their chil dren, or may they leave their children to be superintended, nursed, educated, and trained vicariously for them by trained servants, by private benevol-ence, or by the state? These questions are asked today in America, not only theoretically by reformers, but practically by current social customs. these questions the experience of the past throws some light."

Dr. Abbott is perfectly orthodox on these questions but he recognizes that they are debatable, or at least that they are being debated.

We have before us a little book on Sociology and Modern Social Problems," by Charles A. Ellwood, Ph. D., published by the American Book Company. It is a well written treatise on that subject. The author devotes six pages to the subject of "polygyny." He, naturally, looks upon that form of family life as barbarous, but in condemning it, he says:

"Admitting, as all students of social history must, that in certain times and places the polygynous form of family has been advantageous, has served the interests of social survival and even civilization, yet viewed from the standpoint of present society, it seems that our judgment of polygyny must be wholly inflavorable." nust be wholly unfavorable.

We have printed these quotations, no for the purpose of engaging in a discussion of a question that, as far as the Church is concerned, belongs to the past, but to show that it occupies the mind of those who study the social problems of the present time. Reformers realize the awful extent of the so cial evil, and, naturally, they are looking in all directions for some remedy.

## CONSTITUTION FOR ALSACE.

A Berlin dispatch announces that the Bundersath, or federal council of the mpire, has adopted a draft of a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, which will be presented to the Reichstag in due time. Measured by American ideals the constitution is not very liberal. It provides for a legislature consisting of two chambers and a governor appointed by the Emperor. Of the two chambers, the higher will consist of thirty-six members, one-half of whom would be ex-officio or selected by Chambers of Commerce, agriculture and labor; and the other half appointed by the Emperor upon the nomination of ship fleet and would attempt to defeat | the Bundesrath. The lower chamber will be made up of members elected by universal suffrage of those who have acquired the age of twenty-five years The voters over thirty-five years of age will have two votes and those over forty-five years three votes.

It is now about forty years since the two provinces were wrested from France by Germany. At first the question what to do with them was quite a problem. The population was French to the very core; its sympathies were with the French, and the Germans were regarded as enemies. Statesmanship only "step lively," but also step high and bayonets were needed to keep peace and order. Gradually the French population left and Germans took their laces. The decision to grant the people a measure of self-government, after forty years of German tutelage, is an evidence that the provinces now are regarded as safely German. It may also e taken as an evidence of the fact that Germany no longer fears that France will endeavor to take possession. At first there seemed to be but one thought in France, and that was for revenge. The French hoped to make their army so strong that they could feel reasonably sure of victory in another war. But no matter how much they increased the military burdens they found that Germany was ahead of them, and the war of revenge never came. The thought of it is no longer Cook had the nerve to return to his naentertained. A new generation has tive land on a steamer named George charge, and other questions, have become paramount. Alsace-Lorraine was for years regarded as a storm center from which a destructive war was expected to break loose over Europe. It is a storin center no longer. With the there once was. removal of that cause for fear, it should be safe for the European powers to consider the disarmament proposition; especially if the plan of Secretary Knox for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration is accepted.

This plan, by the way, contemplates the selection of fifteen judges to constitute a Court of Arbitral Justice. It was recommended by the second Hague Congress, in 1997, but the method of selecting judges was unsatisfactory to the representatives of the small nations. Secretary Knox, it has been announced, has worked out a plan by which the method of selection of judges will be satisfactory to all, and this makes a permanent-court assured. And thus the march of the world toward a condition of permanent peace is proceeding, slowly but surely.

#### CATS AND BIRDS.

Not long ago we quoted from Bird Lore, an attractive little magazine for bird lovers; part of an article relating to the destruction of birds by home cats.

The disappearance of bird life fron the landscape is due, in a measure, to the movement of the population toward the cities. The suburbs of large cities are proving veritable death traps to birds. Lumbermen are destroying their natural homes, the forests. This drivez them to the suburbs, and the cats are driving them out of existence. And unless people who believe in birds can do something more than protest, we shall presently be obliged to do without birds and to put up, as best we can, with cats instead.

This is well illustrated by the written testimony of one observant lady, who relates that in one city suburb. nine years ago, where there were few houses and many trees, the native birds wre numerous. Of a pair of wrens which she provided with a box as a protection against cats, she says: The little pair moved to their new

home, turning out two broods of five birds each that summer, Next year I put up another box, thinking some of the new brood members might return to their birth place. Sure enough, a pair of new comers took possession of the last box. The original pair again the last box. The original pair again nested in their home of the preceding year. Twenty little wrens were the outcome of my soap-box carpentry. To provide for my large family, I made light when here they rest and my them. eight more box nests and gave them to different children in the neighbor hood to hang in their yards, with the restriction they kept no cats. I had the pleasure of knowing, every box was taken. This spot became one long grand free concert. More than that, bugs and worms were in such demand to feed all those empty little gizzards, we human beings had far less work to do in our gardens, as we had no pest fighting to do. Now comes the sad part of my story. People began to move into the place, people whose love for cats was stronger than for birds One by one our lovely pets disappeared, and today there are no grand concerts, and there are lots of bugs and worms."

It is the same story everywhere. The cats are exterminating the birds. One man suggests that the people should exercise a little judgment and human ity in dealing with this question. What surplus kittens they have can be humanely put away in a bucket (drowned of chloroformed) before they grow up and become a menace. Then let women quit wearing birds on their hats, and paying expensive prices for an aigrette that was torn off a living palpitating parent bird. Let the people practise what they preach by observing the laws. Let thein keep their reckless boys from shooting with air rifles, not killing but merely maining the poor little things. By this means many beautiful and useful birds would be saved from an untimely death, and our own desolate semi-arid region in particular would resume much of its wonted beauty and liveliness.

Love conquers all and then time con-

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

The reckless aviator soon reaches the height of folly. A man should never be guided by ex-

perience when it is bad.

Mexico is the land of the brave if not the home of the free.

After a swell Christmas dinner one usually feels so puffed up. At Christmas time it takes a long purse to fill a short stocking.

The bright side of life is not always that of polished society.

So far not enough snow has fallen to make a medium sized snow fort.

It is at the Yulotide that every one

realizes that there is no place like

Affairs in Mexico have come to a Bad Pass as well as to a pretty pass,

Does the man who talks to himself bore himself as he bores others?

He who has an honest barrel of pork

these days has a barrel of money. In getting into a street car it is not

through ex-Senator James Smith, Jr.'s, guard and made a touchdown.

A man will boast inordinately of a small success and be as dumb as an ovster about a great big failure.

A New York doctor says that a bad egg is just as nutritious as a fresh one, That doctor himself is a egg.

go and when he gets old he won't be burdened with many of the modern And to think that Dr. Frederick A.

Bring a child up in the way he should

Washington! With silver so low there is not nearly the same advantage in being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth that

Tomorrow morning the early boy will be up much earlier than the earliest bird. And it won't be worms that he will be looking for,

"The great trusts," says Paul Morton, should receive justice." certainly should but like the Irishman it is the very thing they fear.

The United States leads the world in the publication of public documents. And they are all pure reading matter. The sixty-second Congress will be

famous for having had more bills and resolutions introduced than any other, and also for having passed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. It will not be an enduring fame; few Congresses ever have that.

When Senator Smoot called on the President to recommend United States District Judge John A. Marshall for circuit judge of the Eighth circuit, the President replied that he intended to appoint a Republican if possible. No matter whom the President may appoint to the position it will be impossible for him to keep his political views more absolutely distinct from his judicial views than does Judge John A. Marshall. .

The notorious Dr. Cook has arrived from Europe and already has given out a statement that he "believes" he reached the north pole. He has had his day in court and the people are sick and tired of him and his stories. Nothing he can do or say will revive any interest in him. He is more than a lame duck, he is a dead one. The thing for him to do is to go into absolute retirement, and neither show himself nor say anything by tongue or

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Los Angeles Times.

Sometimes, in the face of new facts. it is a good plan to polish up our old eyes, so to speak and to remember we ilways have another guess coming. In popular story, in theatrical farce, in the portrayal of the comic papers, a certain set figure has become familiar to us as resenting the typical British peer, all know him; long of neck, chinless, concave-chested, vacuous of ex-pression, with startling monocle, more startling apparel and most startling accent; whose chief object in life is to ogle chorus girls, smoke cigarettes, swallow Scotch highballs and chase up American heiresses. As a caricature or a satire this is all very well; there are numberless Lord Tom Noddys whom nobody should be asked to take serious-ly; but when we come in sober earnest to investigate the callber of the British upper chamber, we should leave the comic little lordling to the fun producers and the farce writers. The mod-ern duke is by no means the anaemic lay figure, long on leg and pedigree, and short on everything else, so often depicted in play and story. He who wishes may see the real thing almost any day in the country lanes of the English shires, in weather-stained Norfolk jacket, cordured breeches and hobnail boots, actively superintending the management of his too-large estate, and perhaps envy the under gardener his freedom from responsibility. Without his label you would take him for a healthy prespectus California former. calthy, prosperous California farmer He is often more bewhiskered than the wild-eved Socialist himself. proachable to his laborers than a labor-

## CANADIAN FARMERS,

Chicago Record-Herald. The Canadian west has spoken very

emphatically, and its influence is great and steadily growing. The farmers of the Canadian east sympathize with the insurgent west, and the party leaders know that national policy will need to be shaped more and more with an eye m the agricultural interests. What are the farmers demanding? Of course, they are not theorists or other "ists;" they do not profess to be altruistic. They want reciprocal free trade in many things with the United States many things with the United States—things they require as farmers and consumers—and an immediate reduction of the duties on British goods. They further want a pledge of free trade with England within ten years. As England has no protective tariff, what the farmers mean is that Canada should have none against England. In addition to such drastic tariff revision the farmers want government grain the farmers and government operation of the Hudson Bay railroad. Premier the Hudson Bay railroad. Premier Laurier has always been a free trader, but he and his party have had to yield to protection sentiment. This sentiment is stronger than ever among the manufactures of the Desirable of the protection of the protecti encouraged by the British advocates of "tariff reform." Neither of the great partles can grant the farmers' de-mands without offending the manufac-turers, and the indicated course is one of compromise and rational opportun-ism. Reciprocity with the United States is posisble, though the opposition to it in eastern Canada is violent. Reduc-tion of duties on English goods is also possible. With this the rangers will possible. With this the rangers was doubtless be satisfied for the present.

## FROM THE BATTLEGROUND OF THOUGHT

Too long a message for such a short session."
That seems to be the verof Long dict on the thirty or forty thousand words which the President sent in to Congress on its opening day. An examination of the document reveals, however, that its legnth is due rather to the multitude of topics and proposals discussed than to the length at which they are severally treated. No wonder the President reflects, toward the end, that "the time has come to heck the expansion of government acivities in new directions, until we have tivities in new directions, until we have tested the economy and efficiency with which the government of today is being carried on." Apparently the old nationalism has given the Washington machine plenty to do. If we are to take on the jobs of the new nationalism also, then we shall need a new national force, and establishment at national force and establishment at least as big as the old. That, in fact, is the line of reflection the message induces. Not one of these many topics is unimportant. Not one but is entirely pertinent in an annual message. From the Panama Canal to magazine postage from Peary to Zelaya, they are al subjects on which President may well feel it his duty to submit recommenda-tions. Yet the newspapers could not print nearly all he said about them. The public did not read half of what the newspapers printed. Congress, at this session, will not find time to take action on a third of the recommenda-Is it not plain that as things are the national government is called on to do too much governing? The revival of the idea that the states must lo things has not come a bit too soon -Harper's Weekly.

Courage Why should we consent even to the semblance of Death, lack of courage in our pagan trappings of wee at every death? We may well grieve that we are left behind; that a conrade whose face and voice and interpretation of life make half our joy should pass beyond our grasp. But if we believe that death is going to justify itself as life has justified itself, there is no right or reason in emphasizing grief. We were made to go onward. There is no were made to go onward. There is no permanent stoppage in the great procesional pageant passing from one eternity on to another. And when we are forced to wave "farcwell" to one who goes beyond our sight, let it be courageously and with a solemn gladness. There is nothing to be commiserated.' writes the good, gray poet to one about to die. "I do not commiserate—I con-gratulate you."— Louise Collier Will-cox, in Harper's Bazar.

Get Off

If you are unfortunate Get Off If you are unfortunate "Sucker" enough to have your Lists, name upon the list of possible purchasers of mining or oil stocks, fly-by-night railroad and industrial enterprises promoted by such busy experts as the postoffice authorities have lately been arresting you are in for a year and arresting, you are in for a vust and constantly flowing stream of literature. For "sucker lists," as the promoters call the roster of victims, actual and prospective, are traded and passed on rom one flim-flam artist to another. Here is the way to stop the annoy-ance: Meet the letter carrier, or go personally to the postmaster, and re-fuse formally to receive mail from the promoter. The carrier or postmaster will then report to Washington that the addressee refuses mail. In turn Washington notifies the promoter to send any more mail to the address. This is an effective way to protect rourself from the numerous gold-brick financiers against whom the postoffic authorities have not as yet secured evidence entitle to justify arrest and prosecution for the fraudulent use of mails.-Collier's for Dec. 17. Paying When the United States

For the government was complet-from the government was complet-ing the purchase of the panama canal, it was nec-essary to make payment, in France, of forty million dollars in gold. To draw this amount from the federal treasury would not only have involved the de-pletion of our gold supply, but would have entailed a very considerable cost in the way of freight, insurance, and the way of Freight, insurance, and packing charges. The government thereupon entered into negotiations with American bankers, asking them to direct the transaction so that it would be possible to place the gold in France without transporting the metal from the United States. from the United States. Recourse was had to the American farmers; and the whole transaction was handled with such skill that the payment was made. although not a dollar of gold left the United States; nor was there anything in the course of the money market to in the course of the money market to indicate that a transaction of such unprecedented magnitude was in progress. And the American farmers made that colossal payment possible, through the conversion of their crops into bills of exchange, which passed for gold in the London market.—Munsey's Magazine.

Why Not In the house in which I Tell Your was brought up, there Dreams? was a rule that dreams should not be told at the should not be told at the breakfast-table—a rule which, to my mind, robbed the meal of its only possible interest. I still remember an impression of the lawn massed with yellow lions which I desired particularly about The table was a large. larly to share. The table was a large one, cating three generations; and I gained the idea it was on account of the prophetic character of the dreams of a certain great-aunt that the pro-hibition was so rigorously enforced. But I know better now. We forbidden to tell our dreams because dreams—even more than the love of William Blake—"never may be told." They are among the incommunicable experiences. Just as a young painter is taught not to portray a luminary on canvas, so a child must be taught not to describe its dreams. Better relate the duliest true story that the most

trilling dream. Is it that our audiences are so in love with reality? Is it that the isolation of a dream, which may neither be shared or re-enacted, leaves the listener's egotism cold? I do not know, but at the mere words "I the instener's egotism cold. I do not know, but at the mere words "I dreamt" you may see your auditor's attention dissolve—neither at his will nor your own—like mist before the sun. Now, is not this strange, when sun. Now, is not this strange, when you consider how deeply dreams color the days of even the sanest of us; how in dreams we commune with the dead, love strangers, marry our enemies, fight and die; have, in short, all the adventures of life in its most polynamt moods? Yet not even our nearest and dearest will lend us their ears. Do we merely need more art? Must we seek only some method to hold that dissolving attention until the full radiance of the vision can be sketched dissolving attention until the full radiance of the vision can be sketched out? Or must we all improve in a sort of psychological imagination? Or is it, as I am inclined to think, that something inherent in the experience itself makes it remote, and that as wo must, die alone, so we must, dreen. die alone, so we must dream too?—From "Point of View," in the January Scribner.

The finer individual quali-Stupid ties are often late in re-vealing themselves. It is the older, racial tenden-cies that rule in childhood. Trritation at restraint, irresponsibility, and primilive indolence, are to be expected. Some mature slowly and are called stupid, George Ellot learned to read stupid, George Eliot learned to read with difficulty. Thorwaldsen, the sculp-

with difficulty. Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, spent three years in one class in the village school; Burger, the poet of German ballads, required several years to learn the Latin forms; and Alfieri, the Italian poet, was dismissed by his teachers, so backward was he. Were it necessary, the list might be indefinitely extended by adding Newton, Byron, Ibsen, Walter Pater, Plerre Curie, and others. Sometimes seeming stundity others. Sometimes seeming stupidity is due to interest in subjects outside the little circle round which the teth-ered children are allowed to graze. Fulton, Watt, and Sir Humphry Davy, in early childhood, were already busy with the experiments which were to be told to children after the teachers who called them stupid were forgotten. called them stupid were forgotten.
Tolstoy, Goethe, and Dean, Swift were
refused their degrees because they failed in their university examinations,
and, for the same reason, Ferdinand
Brunetiere was denied admission to the
Ecole Normale Superieure. At Cambridge, also, Sir William Thomson was
set to scaler wanneler, though, one of bridge, also, Sir William Thomson was not a senior wrangler, though one of the examiners admitted that "the successful competitor was not fit to cut peneils for Thomson." When asked why he had delayed so long on one of the problems which he himself had discovered, Thomson replied that, having forgotten that it was one of his way inventions he had worked it as own inventions, he had worked it as a wholly new problem. Later it was learned that the winner of the prize wrote the solution from memory. Thomson's failure to win the Cambridge honor because of the unusual memory of one of his competitors illus-trates an important class of cases in which the examination system completely collapses. Justus von Liebig, whose father was compelled to remove him from the gymnasium because of his wretched work, attributed his fall-ure in the school to his utter lack of auditory memory. He could remember little that he heard. Yet his teachers never discovered this .- Edgar James Swift, in Harper's Magazine for January. Women To commemorate the sacri-

fice, privation and bravery of the women of the south during the Civil war, ten South. outhern states will erect-in their capcouthern states will erect—in their capital cities—monuments in bronze or snarble, replicas of the original design made by Miss Belle Kinney, a young daughter of the old south. Miss Kinnev's father was a confederate soldier ney's father was a confederate solder, her mother a southern woman, and she herself was born in Nashville, Tenn, about 23 years ago. This young woman whose art education has heen entirely in the United States, has thus secured the largest contract for sculpture work ever given to any woman, says a writer in the January Hampton's Magazine. The monument is a group of three figures, all heroic. The central form is that of Fame bending slightly to set the laurel wreath upon the brow of a figure at the right representing the southern woman, who is placing the palm of victory upon the breast of a dying soldier boy. The boy is strug-gling to raise once more the torn and scarred battle flag which he has been carrying. The group is an attempt to reveal the heroism, sympathy, and steadfast loyalty of the southern women to their soldiers in the field,-Hamp-

> WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND WE DON'I



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## THE NEW RATHSKELLER

SPECIAL XMAS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 75c. Olympia Oyster Cocktail. Toasted Wafers Hors D'Oeuvres. Caviar Tartines. Stuffed Olives, Utah Branch Celery.

Green Turtle aux Quenelles. Consomme a la Magenta FISH Calves' Tongue. Italia ENTREES. Italian Sauce,

Cutlets of Capon a la Macedoine.
Charlottes aux Noisettes Stuffed Green Peppers. SALAD.

SALAD.
Waldorf Salad, Cream Frappe.
ROAST
Young Turkey, Oyster Dressing, Cranberry Sauce, Sucking Pig, Apply
Sauce, Candied Sweets, Prime Ribs of Eastern Beef, au jus.
Whitney Potatoes

Whipped Potatoes,

French Peas en Creme. English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce, Hot Mince Pie, Hard Sauce, Pumpkin Pie, Cottage Cheese, Cream Cheese, Petits Fours, Cafe Noir, Toasted Marshmallows, French Raisins, Served from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m.

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17 WEST SOUTH TEMPLE.

Noodle Soup. ROAST TURKEY AND DRESSING.

Roast Pork.

Roast Beef. Chicken Fricasse. Macareni and Cheese, Mashed Potatoes, Browned Sweet Potatoes, Escalloped Potatoes, Creamed Cauliflower, Stewed Tomatoes, Green Peas, Combination Banana and Nut and Potato Salad.

Apple, Mince, Lemon and Blackberry Ple, Fruit Cake, Fruit Gelatine and Cream, Corn Muffins. Hot Biscuits.

Cafeteria Style.